

Appendix A

Examples of Columbia River Basalt Group Flow Features

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This appendix provides examples of typical features observed in CRBG lava flows.

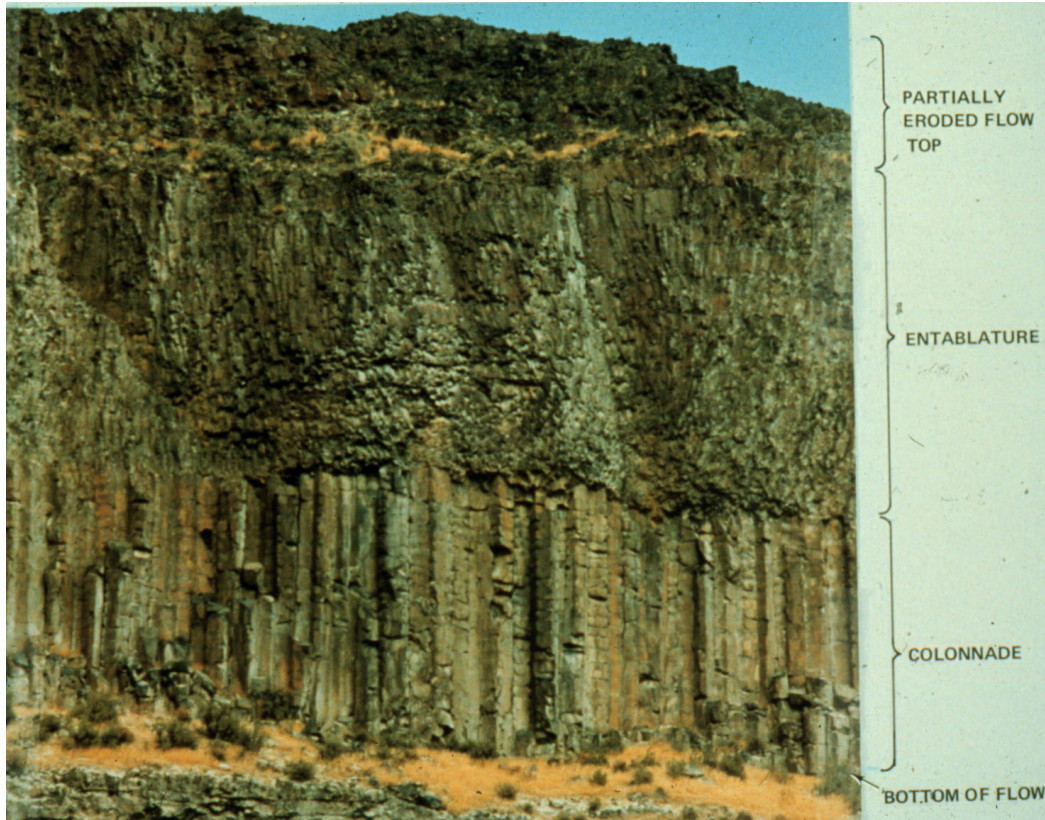


Figure A.1. Intraflow Structure Classification of a Columbia River Basalt Group Lava Flow

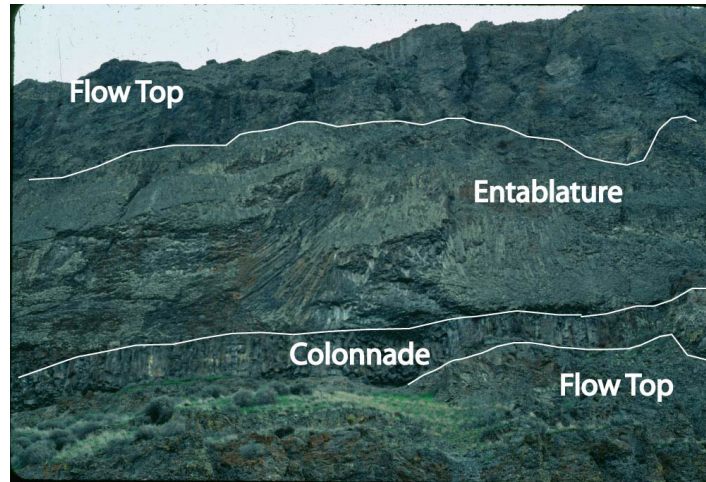


Figure A.2. Umtanum Flow, Umtanum Ridge. An example of a lava flow with a thick entablature and a thin colonnade with rubbly flow top.



Figure A.3. Flow Top Rubble

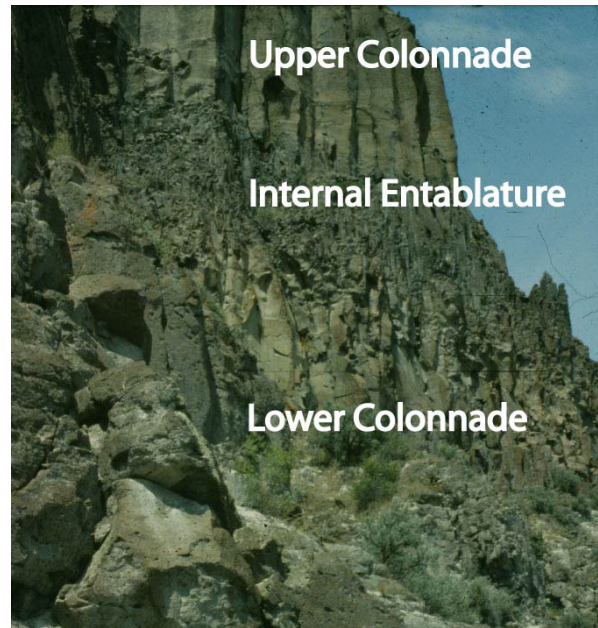


Figure A.4. Lava Flow with Internal Entablature Between Two Colonnades

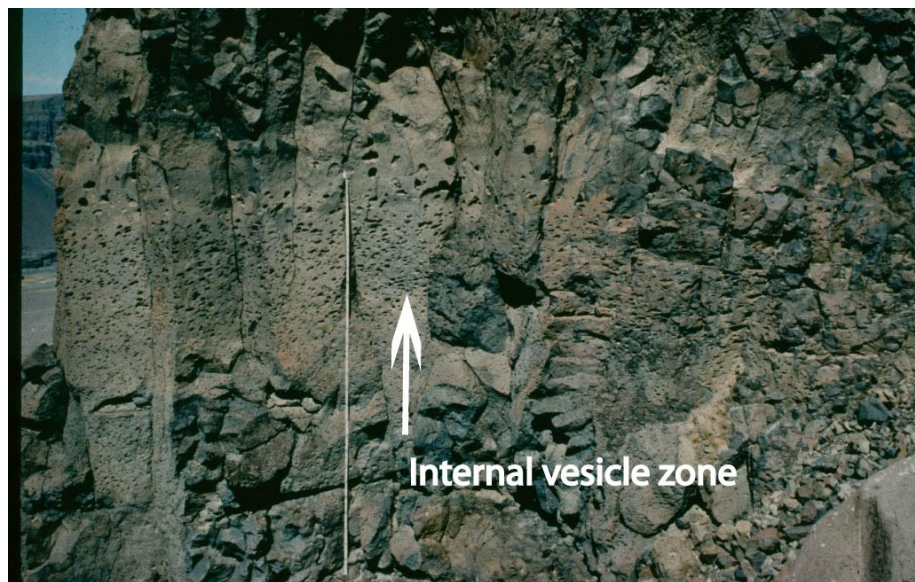
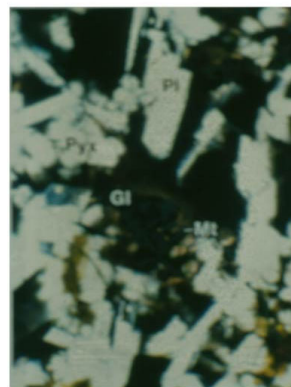


Figure A.5. Internal Vesicular Zone of the Cohassett Flow,
Member of Sentinel Bluffs, Grande Ronde Basalt

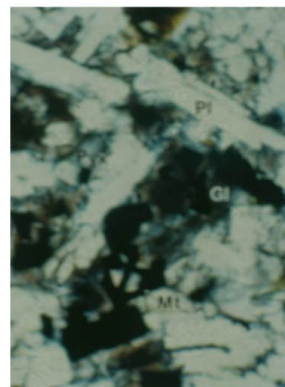


Figure A.6. Typical Core Box Containing Columbia River Basalt

Thin Section of Basalt



Entablature



Colonnade

0 mm 1

Figure A.7. Thin Section in Plain Polarized Light of Columbia River Basalt Showing Differences Between Colonnade and Entablature. Gl is glass, Mt is magnetite, Pl is plagioclase

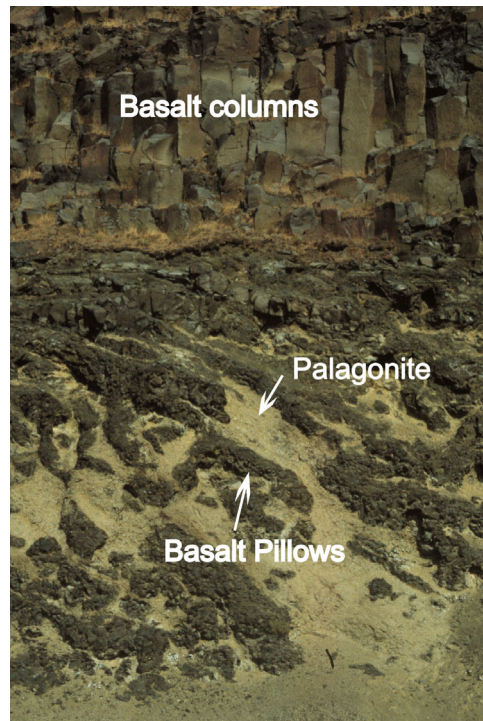


Figure A.8. Pillow-Palagonite Complex at the Base of a Columbia River Basalt Group Flow

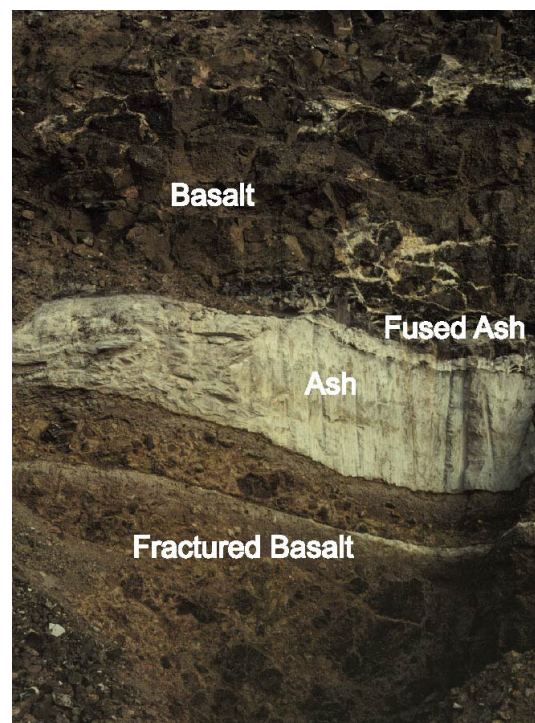


Figure A.9. Fused Ash at the Base of a Columbia River Basalt Group Flow

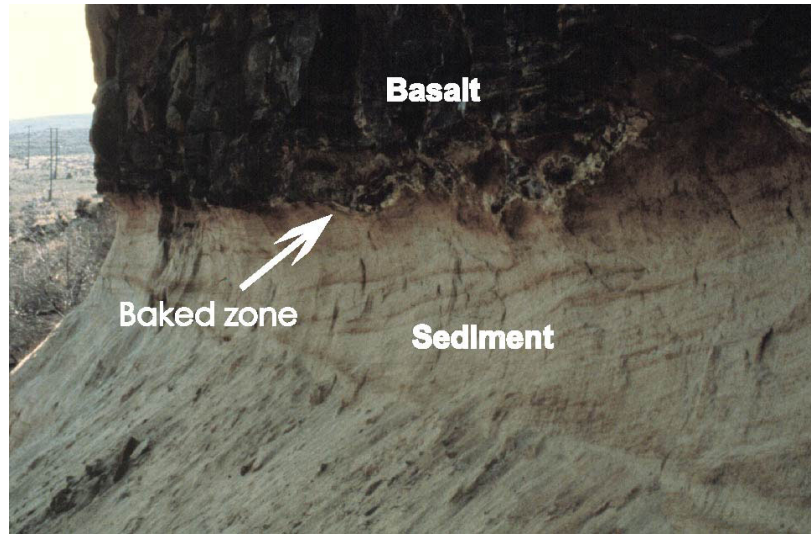


Figure A.10. Baked Sediment at the Base of a Columbia River Basalt Group Flow

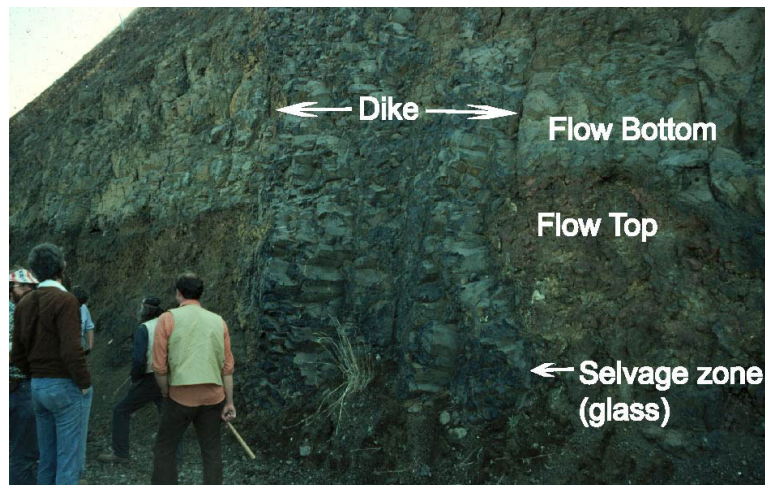


Figure A.11. Roza Member Dike

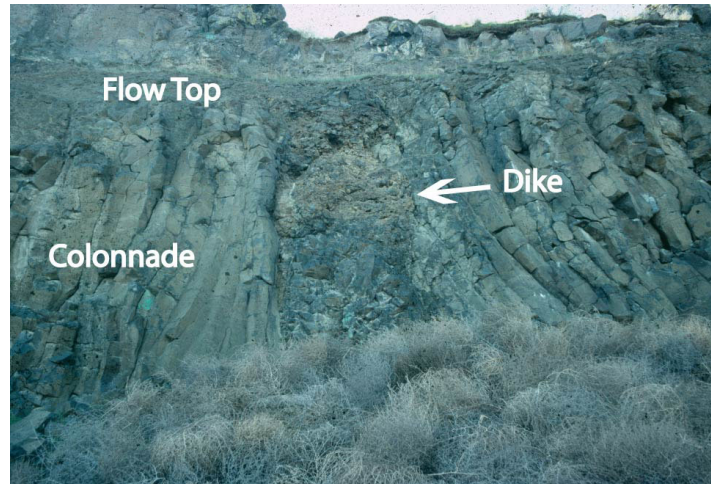


Figure A.12. Ice Harbor Member Dike Near Paleo-Land Surface

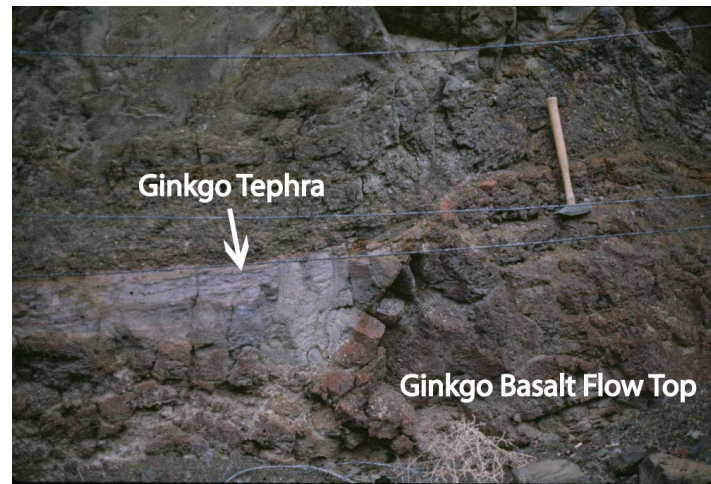


Figure A.13. Tephra at Top of Ginkgo Basalt Flow



Figure A.14. Pressure Ridge (Tumulus) at Top of Flow (width 0.5 m)

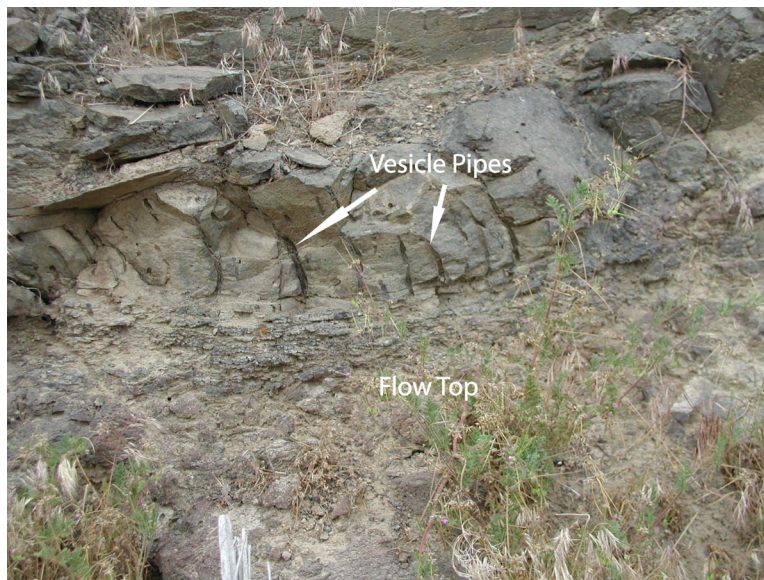


Figure A.15. Vesicle Pipes at Base of Basalt Flow. Vesicle pipes originate at base of flow and were truncated by movement of lava above solidified zone. Direction of flow movement is to the left.